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**BIDANG ILMU KESEHATAN
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**ANALISIS *ENDOMETRIAL INTRAEPITHELIAL CARCINOMA (EIC)* SEBAGAI
PREKURSOR KARSINOMA OVARIUM SEROSUM**

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ABSTRAK

Patogenesis karsinoma ovarium epitelial sampai saat ini masih kontroversial dan banyak diperdebatkan terutama dalam bidang patologi dan ginekologi. Dalam lima tahun terakhir terdapat cukup banyak penemuan yang mendukung bahwa lesi prekursor karsinoma ovarium epitelial berada di luar jaringan ovarium, berdasar penelitian yang menemukan kelemahan konsep asal dan patogenesis karsinoma ovarium epitelial terdahulu. Endometrium merupakan salah satu organ yang diduga mempunyai kelainan yang berhubungan dengan karsinoma ovarium serosum, dalam hal ini *Endometrial Intraepithelial Carcinoma (EIC)*. Penelitian survey analitik dengan studi *cross sectional* ini bertujuan menganalisis kesamaan EIC dengan karsinoma ovarium serosum dengan hipotesis bahwa kedua kelainan tersebut mendukung paradigma baru lesi prekursor karsinoma ovarium serosum di endometrium. Dilakukan analisis hubungan ekspresi protein *Estrogen Receptor (ER)*, E-Cadherin pada karsinoma ovarium serosum. Penelitian ini melibatkan 30 sampel, dimana kelompok umur penderita terbanyak 51-60 tahun (36,6%), terbanyak derajat diferensiasi buruk (40%), 66,6% sampel mempunyai invasi limfovaskuler. Ditemukan kesamaan bermakna secara statistik antara ekspresi protein ER ($p=0,002$) dan E-Cadherin ($p=0,019$) antara EIC dan karsinoma ovarium serosum. Penelitian ini mendukung bahwa EIC dapat merupakan suatu lesi prekursor karsinoma ovarium serosum

Kata kunci: Karsinoma Ovarium Serosum, Endometrial Intraepithelial Carcinoma

INTRAEPITHELIAL CARCINOMA (EIC) ENDOMETRIAL ANALYSIS AS SEROSUM OVARIUM CARCINOMA PRECURSOR

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ABSTRACT

The pathogenesis of epithelial ovarian carcinoma is currently remains controversial and particularly argued in the pathologic and gynecologic fields. In the last five years there have been several discoveries supporting the fact that ovarian carcinoma precursor lesion is located outside ovarian tissue, according to research which find the original concept weakness and preceding epithelial ovarian carcinoma pathogenesis. Endometrium is one of the organs assumed to have abnormality associating with serous ovarian carcinoma, which in this case are Endometrial Intraepithelial Carcinoma (EIC). This analytical survey study using cross sectional study is intended to analyze the association between EIC and serous ovarian carcinoma with a hypothesis that both abnormalities of the endometrium support new paradigm of serous ovarian carcinoma precursor lesion. The method used is relationship analysis of Estrogen Receptor (ER) dan E-Cadherin on Serous Ovarian Carcinoma and EIC. This research includes 30 samples, in which most patient age groups are 51-60 years old (36.6%), the most differential degree is poor differentiation (40%), lymphovascular invasion is found in 66.6% samples. We found a statistical significant similarity of ER ($p=0.002$) dan E-Cadherin ($p=0.019$) proteins expression between EIC and Serous Ovarian Carcinoma. This study promotes the fact that EIC can become a serous ovarian carcinoma precursor lesion.

Key words: *Serous ovarian carcinoma, Endometrial Intraepithelial Carcinoma*